Lone Wolf Colony

2014
Consumer Confidence Report

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.

To our water system users:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we have supplied to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one groundwater well located on the South / East corner of our property. This report shows the water quality of our produced water and what it means. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Lone Wolf Colony routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of produced and purchased water monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following Test Result Table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- *Million fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.*
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*
- *Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- *Public Health Goal or PHG – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.*
- *Regulated Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.*
- *Public Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.*
- *N/A – No standard available.*

Under our Water Supply Permit with the County of San Bernardino, Department of Environmental Health Services, water quality monitoring is completed as needed. These tests may include microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Please call our office if you have questions.

For additional information contact:

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LONE WOLF COLONY

PRODUCTION MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2014

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California Department of Public Health

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS — Total Coliform Bacteria

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	# of Months Positive		Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Col. Bac.(% Test Positive)	No	%+	0	0	1	0	0	13 Collected	Naturally present in the environment
No. of Acute Violations©	0	Units	0	0	0	0	0		

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha Activity	No	pCi/l	0	n/a	15	0.98	0.98	6/28/2014	Erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Fluoride	No	mg/l	1	1	2	0.91	0.91	10/14/2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium		ug/l	0.02	0.02	10	2.9	2.9	11/20/2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3)	No	mg/l	45	45	45	4.4	4.4	11/20/2014	Runoff/ leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California Department of Public Health

	Violation	Units	No. of Samples Collected	Activation Level	90th Percent Level	No. of Samples Exceeding	MCLG	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	No	ug/l	5	AL=15	10	0	2	1/30/2014	Corrosion of household water systems: industrial manufacturers; erosion
Copper	No	mg/l	5	AL=1.3	0.003	0	0.3	1/30/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

SECONDARY STANDARD - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Department of Public Health

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Chloride	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	500	690	690	10/14/2013	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	500	370	370	10/14/2013	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	umhos/cm	n/a	n/a	1600	3100	3100	10/14/2013	Substances that form ions if in water
Total Dissolved Solids	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	1000	1800	1800	10/14/2013	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	5	0.26	0.26	10/14/2013	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	
Sodium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a	390	390	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL
Calcium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a	160	160	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL
Magnesium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	39	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL
Potassium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.4	7.4	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a	550	550	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL
Total Alkalinity (CaCO3)	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a	98	98	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL
pH	No	pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5	7.5	10/14/2013	No Standard for MCL

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Perchlorate	No	ug/l	6	6	6	ND	ND	10/14/2013	Component of solid rocket fuel, fireworks, matches, & explosives

Lone Wolf Colony has installed a new water well in July of 2013. The new well which is referanced as Well # 2, replaces the existing Well # 1 which was installed in 1926. Well # 1 is no longer active. Well # 2 is now the primary supply of potable water for the Lone Wolf Colony Drinking Water System. The water quality results specified above were collected from, and represent the water quality of Well # 2.